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NEWS
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Week of January 13, 1975

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FILLERS FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT
REACHES 12.8 PERCENT

WASHINGTON -- Black workers experienced a significant increase in joblessness during the month of December, as their unemployment rate moved up from 11.7 to 12.8 percent.

Overall, the Nation's unemployment continued to climb in December, and the number of persons with jobs declined for the third straight month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

The total number of unemployed increased by 560,000 to 6.5 million, and the jobless rate reached 7.1 percent, the highest rate since May 1961.

Total employment (as measured by the monthly sample survey of households) fell by 550,000 in December to 85.2 million. This decline followed an employment reduction of 800,000 in November and brought employment to a level nearly 1.4 million lower than September's high mark.

The number of unemployed persons rose by 560,000 in December to more than 6.5 million. Much of this increase can be traced to layoffs, as the number of unemployed who had lost their last jobs rose by 360,000 to 3.2 million. Since December 1973, total joblessness has increased by more than 2 million.

After receding to a 3 1/2-year low of 4.6 percent in October 1973, the Nation's unemployment rate increased by 2.5 percentage points in the ensuing 14-month period. A small part of this increase took place during the "energy crisis" period last winter, but the bulk has occurred during the last 4 months, when the rate rose from 5.4 percent in August to its December level of 7.1 percent.

The rising joblessness affected virtually every worker group. Among the major age-sex groups, the unemployment rate for adult men rose from

(MORE)

4.6 percent in November to 5.1 percent in December, while joblessness among adult women climbed from 6.6 percent to 7.2 percent. Teenage unemployment also posted a further increase, from 17.3 to 18.3 percent.

The rate for white workers rose from 5.8 to 6.4 percent. The jobless rate for household heads moved up from 3.9 to 4.5 percent, while the rate for full-time workers rose from 6.2 to 6.8 percent; these were alltime highs for both series (which began in 1963). All of these groups have posted substantial increases in unemployment over their year-earlier levels.

The jobless rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs increased to 4.7 percent, up from 4.3 percent in November and 2.7 percent in December 1973. The 3.1 million unemployment insurance claimants under state programs now account for close to half of the jobless total.

Among the major occupational groups, white-collar workers experienced a rise in joblessness to 4.1 percent in December, the highest rate recorded for this group since occupational statistics were first recorded on a monthly basis in 1958.

The job market for blue-collar workers continued to deteriorate (their rate moving from 8.2 to 9.4 percent) as did the situation for manufacturing and construction workers among the major industry categories. The manufacturing jobless rate, at 8.6 percent in December, was double the December 1973 figure; factory joblessness was boosted substantially by heavy layoffs in the auto industry. At 15.0 percent, the construction unemployment rate reached its highest level since 1961.

The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans aged 20-34 years jumped nearly 2 percentage points in December to 7.7 percent, bringing it back up to approximately the rate for nonveterans (8.0 percent). Young veterans (those 20-24 years old) were particularly hard hit, as their rate reached 15.3 percent, compared with 10.4 percent for young nonveterans.

# # #

Week of January 13, 1975

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PRESIDENT FORD APPROVES $4 BILLION
FOR JOBS, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

WASHINGTON -- President Ford has signed emergency legislation authorizing public service jobs and extended unemployment compensation for millions of jobless workers and appropriating $4 billion to pay for them.

The new legislation creates four emergency programs designed to assist jobless workers most in need of help. They are:

-- An emergency public service employment program authorizing an additional $2.5 billion for 330,000 new jobs. Congress appropriated $875 million for 112,100 jobs. This is on top of about $1 billion already allocated to cities, counties, and states for 170,000 public service jobs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

-- An emergency unemployment-compensation-type program of up to $2.5 billion for more than 3 million persons not eligible for regular unemployment compensation. Congress appropriated $2 billion to assist about 2.4 million workers. There are approximately 12 million workers in this category, most of them in state and local government jobs.

-- Additional unemployment insurance compensation for which $750 million was appropriated to assist approximately 1.2 million unemployed workers covered by unemployment insurance who have exhausted their benefits.

-- A $500 million program of job opportunities in public works and economic development projects, to be administered by the U.S. Department of Commerce. For this, $125 million was appropriated.

The emergency legislation also provides $250 million in grants to state employment service and unemployment service offices for additional personnel to handle the increased work load.

Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan, in a telegram to state governors, asked them to act swiftly to provide aid for the Nation's unemployed under this emergency legislation.

# # #

BRENNAN ALLOCATES $787 MILLION
FOR 100,000 MORE PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS

WASHINGTON -- Allocations of $787 million for 100,000 public service jobs for unemployed workers were rushed to state and local governments by Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan.

The funds were authorized by the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act (EJUAA) of 1974, signed by President Ford New Year's Eve. The amount allocated is 90 percent of the $875 million appropriated. The remaining 10 percent is being held for discretionary use by the Secretary in meeting future needs in especially hard-hit areas.

The recipients of the funds are state and local governments, and consortiums of them, designated as prime sponsors under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973.

Allocations are based on October data and consist of:

-- Shares of $250,000,000 as emergency interim allocations that sponsors will get immediately for hiring jobless people, and

-- Estimated shares of the entire $787,000,000 so the sponsors can plan their overall programs.

By the end of January, the overall allocation will be recalculated using unemployment data through November 1974, so that the funds can be apportioned as equitably as possible using the latest available data.

"We are determined to get this out to governors, mayors, and county executives so they can hire the unemployed," Secretary Brennan said.

"We cannot let bureaucratic red tape jam up our efforts to help the jobless when we have an unemployment rate of 7.1 percent.

"The President gave us the green light, and we're going to do everything we can to help local governments meet some of the greatest economic challenges they have faced in recent years," Brennan said.

(MORE)

-- Attained their revised hiring objectives for January by January 31.

By Feb. 10, the Department's regional offices will have reviewed prime sponsors' program performance to determine whether they have fulfilled their objectives. The information gathered in this review will be used by the regional offices to determine which sponsors have failed to comply with their planned objectives and with the purposes of CETA.

If it is found that they have not filled their jobs on schedule, the sponsors may be called before a Labor Department hearing.

Depending on the outcome of the hearing, sponsors will be required to:

-- Take various corrective measures to speed the hiring of the jobless, or

-- Give up their funds for reallocation to other governmental units that can fill the jobs more quickly.

If funds are to be reallocated the prime sponsors and the governor will have 30 days for comment. After that, the Department's decision will be final.

Further information on public service employment operations can be obtained from the Labor Department's assistant regional directors for manpower in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle.

# # #

BRENNAN TELLS PUBLIC JOBS SPONSORS
TO SPEED HIRING OF UNEMPLOYED

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan said governors, mayors and county executives responsible for operating federally-funded public service jobs programs must speed up the hiring of unemployed people or face having their programs given to other sponsors in their states and communities.

Brennan said the 403 states and localities that operate Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) programs have filled through November only about one-third of some 170,000 jobs for which funds have been provided. The jobs were made possible by $955 million distributed to CETA prime sponsors since last June.

"It is of crucial importance that these public service jobs be filled immediately," Brennan said.

"These jobs are intended to help unemployed workers who need a paycheck. The Labor Department will do all it can to assure that the unemployed receive this vital help."

Sponsors are expected to show by Feb. 10 substantial progress toward filling the 170,000 jobs assigned to them, the Secretary said.

Brennan said the Department's Manpower Administration has mapped out a timetable to help prime sponsors meet this hiring objective. In essence, the sponsors must have:

-- Reviewed their public service employment operations and developed hiring targets that will get the maximum number of people on the job in the shortest possible time by January 15.

(MORE)

Approximately $955,000 has already been granted to prime sponsors over the past six months to create about 200,000 public service jobs. These funds were released under the Emergency Employment Act ($250,000,000) and Title II ov the CETA ($365,000,000 for fiscal year 1974 and $340,000,000 for fiscal year 1975).

The funds allocated bring the grand total available to more than $1.7 billion, creating about 300,000 jobs. It is estimated that through December about 78,000 of them have been filled, leaving some 222,000 still open and available to jobless people.

The Labor Department is meeting with key manpower officials from every State to help them speed up the completion of public service jobs projects currently funded. The meetings will also seek to expedite the payment of unemployment insurance.

# # #

TRIBUTE TO MARTIN LUTHER KING
SET BY LABOR DEPARTMENT FOR JAN. 15

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Labor and Local 12 of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) will hold their annual tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King on January 15, Dr. King's birthday, in Washington, D.C.

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan will head the list of speakers at the special tribute, which begins at 11 a.m. in the Departmental Auditorium on Constitution Ave., between 12th and 14th Sts., N.W.

Velma Strode, the department's equal employment opportunity director, will give the welcomng remarks and Russ Binion, president of AFGE Local 12, will make the closing remarks.

The one-hour program, dramatizing Dr. King's dream of freedom for all people, will feature songs, dances and speeches with emphasis on full job opportunities for minority group members and women.

Performers will include Labor Department employees and students from Federal City College and Gallaudet College, which will provide an interpreter for deaf persons in the audience.

The public is invited. Labor Department employees will be granted administrative leave to attend the tribute.

# # #

Week of January 13, 1975

BLACK FEDERAL OFFICIAL TO HELP
FORM D.C. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WASHINGTON -- Charles I. Carter, a black manpower official with the U.S. Department of Labor, has been appointed head of a special project to help establish a Department of Labor for the District of Columbia Government.

In his new position, Carter, 30, will direct a small project staff in planning and developing the new cabinet-level department that Mayor Walter E. Washington announced he would create.

Carter, who has served as executive assistant to Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower William Kolberg, will be "on loan" to the D.C. Government under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act.

That law permits assignment of personnel between the federal government and state and local governments.

In his new position, Carter will work to create a Department of Labor within the District of Columbia Government. It will include manpower, unemployment compensation and other labor related functions, such as minimum wage, industrial safety, and apprenticeship services.

Carter will also serve as the principal liaison between the new department, the D.C. mayor, agency chiefs, and related federal agencies.

Since joining the Department of Labor, Carter has held a number of key positions in Washington, D.C., and the Philadelphia regional office of the U.S. Labor Department's Manpower Administration. He has won a Quality Performance Award for his work.

A native of Huntington, W. Va., Carter attended the University of Maryland. He also attended the Harvard University Summer School in 1972, studying the administration of manpower programs.

Currently, he is studying towards a master's degree in public administration.

Carter is married and has two daughters.

# # #

LABOR DEPARTMENT EXTENDS
PHILADELPHIA PLAN FOR SIX MONTHS

PHILADELPHIA -- The Philadelphia Plan for increasing minority employment in federally involved construction work has been extended six months so a plan providing for more comprehensive coverage of the industry can be developed.

In announcing the action, Charles M. Angell, assistant regional director for employment standards, U.S. Department of Labor, said the Department will conduct a fact-finding hearing to determine the extent of underutilization of minorities throughout the Philadelphia area construction industry and to consider the need for broadening the plan to cover more crafts.

The date of the hearing has not been set.

The plan was to expire on Dec. 31, 1974, but Angell said it has been extended through June 30, 1975.

"If during these six months," Angell added, "representatives of labor, management, the minority community and local governments negotiate a voluntary solution for all Philadelphia area construction trades, we will consider their plan. The Labor Department welcomes the development of such hometown plans."

The Philadelphia Plan, instituted in July 1969, covers six crafts in the Pennsylvania counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia. Federally involved construction contractors in these counties with projects exceeding $500,000 must meet the goals and timetables of the plan.

The plan covers electrical workers, elevator constructors, ironworkers, plumbers/pipefitters, steamfitters and sheetmetal workers.

(MORE)

The latest compliance check, in July 1974, showed that 20 percent, or 131, of the 655 persons working at that time on federally involved construction projects in the six covered trades were minority persons, an increase of 4.4 percentage points from two years ago.

"While the latest compliance check does not allow a direct comparison with the manhour goals for each of the six crafts as stated in the plan, the body count does show that the six crafts covered by the plan are making progress toward greater minority utilization," Angell said.

The survey showed that while there has been a substantial decrease in the number of employed construction workers, the percentage of minority participation has increased.

"This progress is noteworthy because the slowdown in construction has had a particularly adverse effect on opening up new opportunities for minorities," Angell added.

The Philadelphia Plan was established under Executive Order 11246, which prohibits employment discrimination by federal and federally assisted contractors and subcontractors because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. The order also requires these employers to take affirmative action to ensure equal employment opportunity.

This Presidential directive is administered by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance in the Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration.

The time and place of the hearings on the Philadelphia Plan will be published in the Federal Register when they have been set.

# # #

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES FOR MOST WORKERS

WASHINGTON -- The minimum wage rose on January 1, entitling most workers to at least $2.10 an hour, Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan reported.

Under the May 1974 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), the minimum wage for about 58 million covered workers will increase by annual steps until, by 1978, the hourly wage rates for agricultural and nonagricultural employees become equal at $2.30 an hour.

Brennan said the increase "brings added economic relief to the nation's lowest-paid workers, those who need it most."

Nearly 38.5 million nonfarm workers who were covered under the FLSA before February 1, 1967 and federal wage board and nonappropriated-fund employees are now entitled to at least $2.10 an hour. This wage rate will increase to $2.30 an hour, beginning January 1, 1976.

The $2.10-an-hour minimum wage applies to:

-- Employees individually engaged in or producing goods for interstate commerce;

-- Chain retail or service establishments with annual gross sales of at least $250,000 which are part of a $1 million enterprise;

-- Local transit enterprises with annual gross sales of at least $1 million;

-- Construction enterprises with a gross annual business of at least $350,000.

-- Gasoline service stations with annual gross sales of at least $250,000;

-- Other establishments with individually covered employees, in enterprises with gross sales of at least $1 million.

(MORE)

More than 18.6 million nonfarm workers who were entitled to a minimum wage of $1.90 an hour must now receive at least $2.00 an hour. Covered under the act in 1967 or later, these employees will be eligible for a minimum wage of at least:

-- $2.20 an hour, beginning January 1, 1976;

-- $2.30 an hour, beginning January 1, 1977;

Employment categories subject to these rates include:

-- Laundry and dry-cleaning establishments;

-- Construction enterprises with gross annual business of less than $350,000;

-- Hospitals, nursing homes, preschools, schools, and colleges (both public and private);

-- Single-store retail or service enterprises with annual gross sales of $250,000 to $1 million and branch stores of a chain-store enterprise with annual gross sales of $225,000 to $250,000.

-- Other enterprises with annual gross sales or business of at least $250,000 (e.g., hotels, motels, and restaurants);

-- Domestic service workers.

About 587,000 agricultural workers previously entitled to the $1.60 minimum wage must now be paid at least $1.80 an hour.

This minimum will increase to:

-- $2.00 an hour, beginning January 1, 1976;
-- $2.20 an hour, beginning January 1, 1977;
-- $2.30 an hour, beginning January 1, 1978.

Farm workers are not eligible for overtime pay.

For further information contact the nearest Wage and Hour Division office, listed in most telephone directories under: U.S. Government, Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division.

# # #

PENSION BILL, MANPOWER RESHAPING AMONG TOP
GAINS FOR AMERICAN WORKERS IN '74 -- BRENNAN

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan said the reshaping of the Nation's manpower policy and legislation protecting retirees' pension rights were among top gains for American workers in 1974.

In a year-end statement, the Secretary of Labor also hailed:

-- Emergency unemployment insurance and public service jobs legislation signed by President Ford Dec. 31.

-- Creation of a Federal task force to help states improve their workers' compensation laws, and

-- Implementation of legislation outlawing discrimination by Federal contractors against the physically and mentally handicapped.

-- Fair Labor Standards Act amendments, boosting the minimum wage and extending FLSA coverage.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) -- enacted in late 1973 but put into effect last year -- improved and speeded up a wide variety of manpower services rendered by states and communities, Brennan said.

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, (ERISA), signed by President Ford on Labor Day, brought new protections to some 35 million American workers covered by employee pension and welfare plans, Brennan added.

The Labor Secretary also pointed out 1974 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act "gave us stronger tools to help American workers.

"These amendments resulted in immediate pay raises for four million of the lowest-paid workers," Brennan declared.

(MORE)

The amendments raised the minimum wage, increased the number of workers who must receive at least the minimum wage, and extended coverage of both the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

With both the cost of living and unemployment on the rise, 1974 gave American workers "a mixed bag of progress and problems," Brennan declared.

The Labor Secretary said:

"The New Year will pose many challenges for this Department--in our role of helping the unemployed gain the skills they lack, in enforcing laws to protect workers, and in gathering complete and accurate statistics.

"We pledge to meet these and other challenges to the best of our ability," Brennan added.

"I want to emphasize," Brennan said, "that we will not let up during 1975 in our efforts to help those groups with special employment needs-- the disadvantaged, members of minority groups, the growing number of women workers, Vietnam-era veterans, the teen-agers and older workers.

"We want all workers to be able to share fully in the benefits of American life, and we want our economy to be bountiful enough and healthy so it can provide a good living for anyone willing to work."

# # #

HALF OF NATION'S WORKERS
TO BE WHITE COLLAR BY 1985

(FIRST OF A SERIES)

WASHINGTON -- Half of the nation's workers will be in white collar jobs by 1985, according to an article in the Winter 1974 issue of the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Outlook Quarterly.

The article, by labor economists Neal Rosenthal and Hall Dillon of the Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, forecasts employment growth and trends through the mid-1980's.

Included in the article is a prediction that total U.S. employment will reach 101.5 million in 1985--some 24 percent over its 1972 level of 81.7 million.

About half of all jobs in 1985--or 53.7 million--will be held by white-collar workers, representing a 37-percent increase over the 39.1 million white-collar jobs existing in 1972, the article says.

Blue-collar jobs will rise only 15 percent--from 28.6 million in 1972 to 32.8 million in 1985--and blue-collar workers will comprise less than one-third of the total work force by then.

The remaining work force in 1985 will include an estimated 13.4 million service workers, up from 11 million in 1972, and 1.6 million farmworkers, down from 3.1 million in 1972, the article states.

Rosenthal and Dillon explain that these forecasts of future demand for workers are based on certain assumptions about the economy and national policy.

Among the assumptions are:

--that high levels of employment and of utilization of available manpower will be maintained through the mid-1980's;

--that no major event such as a widespread energy shortage will alter substantially the rate of economic growth;

(MORE)

--that economic, social and educational trends will continue to change according to patterns of the recent past;

--that scientific-technological advancement will continue at about the same rate as in recent years; and

--that the U.S. will not be at war, but that there will be no substantial reduction in the present defense budget.

Based on these assumptions, the authors predict a total labor force for 1985 of 107.7 million, an all-volunteer Armed Forces of 2 million, and a resulting civilian labor force of 105.7 million.

Pointing to a dip in the birth rate since the peak period of the late 1950's and early 1960's, Rosenthal and Dillon predict fewer people will be entering the labor force beginning in the late 1970's.

The result, they say, will be a slowdown in the rate of employment growth. While employment will probably increase by 2 percent annually over the next five years, annual growth is expected to drop to 1.2 percent during the 1980-85 period.

Also included in the article, titled "Occupational Outlook for the Mid-1980's," are detailed employment projections for specific occupational groups. Among them are professional and technical workers, managers and administrators, clerical workers, salesworkers, craft and kindred workers, operatives, nonfarm laborers, service workers and farmworkers.

The Occupational Outlook Quarterly is published four times a year by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is a supplement to the bi-annual Occupational Outlook Handbook, which contains information on some 800 occupations and 30 major industries.

# # #

Note to editors: Future articles will provide information on each occupational group.

Dear Consumer

Guidelines on Gold

By Virginia Knauer
Special Assistant to the President
and Director
Office of Consumer Affairs
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Now that Americans can once again own gold at home, many consumers are thinking about buying it as a hedge against inflation. But, as I have learned from Federal experts on the subject, gold can be a very risky business. Consumers should be aware of the possibility that dishonest operators may try misleading and fraudulent schemes to sell gold.

To help protect consumers who are considering investing in gold, my office—together with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service—has developed a list of suggestions for the small investor. These guidelines recommend the following:

1. Check the reputation of the seller. It is best to buy through someone you know and trust, like your local stock broker. Don't be fooled by firms using the term "Exchange" in their name. This term can be used by any company; it does not necessarily apply to an authorized association or group of firms that provide a public market for buyers and sellers.

2. Be wary of unsolicited letters or calls from strangers offering to sell you gold. There are already signs of unscrupulous operators setting traps for consumers.

3. If you are buying gold securities, check whether the company has filed with the SEC or a state agency.

4. Be skeptical of promises of spectacular profits. When you buy any commodity—like gold or wheat or corn—the price changes daily. Therefore, you have no way of knowing what the price will be when you are ready to sell the commodity. Also, remember that you will have expenses—such as storage fees, commissions to your broker, insurance costs—when you buy and keep gold.

5. Resist pressures to make hurried, uninformed investment decisions. Before you buy, make sure you will be able to sell. There may not be a ready market for gold in the form (for example, gold bars) being offered to you.

6. Be suspicious of claims of new, secret or exotic processes to extract gold. Such claims are a danger signal for the consumer.

7. Find out what costs, in addition to the quoted price, are involved. There may be refining charges, assay fees, commissions, shipping and storage fees, insurance costs and sales tax.

8. Ask for a written statement of the terms of your purchase, such as when and how the gold will be delivered and stored.

9. Find out what security precautions will be taken to insure that your gold is not shaved or that counterfeit gold is not substituted.

10. Obtain a written guarantee of the weight and fineness (pureness). Some gold bears a refiner's mark giving this information; however, there are no Federal standards.

11. Ask whether the gold will be segregated and stored in your name (not the seller's or supplier's). Make sure you receive a written receipt showing that the specified amount of gold is being stored for you by a reputable concern, such as a bank.

12. Attempt to determine how much it cost the seller to purchase the gold that he is offering to consumers. The small investor does not pay the price for gold that is quoted on the financial pages of the newspapers. Unless he is purchasing small amounts, he will have to pay retail prices for gold.

13. Consider the risks involved in investing in gold in relation to your own financial position and needs. Will you need convertible, ready cash? (Gold is not quickly convertible.) Is it worth losing the interest on your savings to speculate in gold? While you are holding onto your gold you will not be making any income on it as you would with money in a savings account.

14. Seek independent advice from persons whom you trust and who are knowledgeable, like your stock broker and your banker.

Week of January 13, 1975

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations, issued by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, lists a total of 212 organizations -- 175 classified as unions and 37 as professional and state employee associations.

* * *

AFL-CIO affiliates account for 111 of the 175 unions listed in the Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* * *

AFL-CIO unions account for approximately 79 percent of total union membership, according to the Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations, issued by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* * *

There were approximately 735 local AFL-CIO central labor bodies in 1973, according to the Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations, issued by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* * *

Thirty-seven state and professional employee associations that are engaged in collective bargaining activities responded to a questionnaire from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with the latest edition of the Bureau's Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations.

* * *